the State—passed.

The bill to amend the act relative to steerage passengers was lost by 12 to 74. A motion to reconsider

WILL THE REIMPOSITION OF TOLLS

ROUTES?

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UPON RAILROADS DIVERT PROPERTY

TO THE SOUTHERN OR NORTHERN

The policy of repealing the act of 1851, releasing

the railroads of this State from the payment of

tolls upon the freight transported by them, is gain-

ing ground daily at Albany, and the friends of this

measure are becoming more and more confident

of its ultimate success. Petitions from every city

and village in the State continue to pour into both

branches of the Legislature asking for the reimpo-

sition of tolls and the completion of the canal en-

largement. The tax payers of the State have at last

become awakened to the importance and absolute

necessity of restaring this law (unwisely repealed) to the statue book, thereby restoring to the canal its legitimate trade and reimburse the Treasury by increasing the revenue without resort to direct taxa-

The opponents of this measure urge by mere as-

The opponents of this measure urge by mere as-sertion, not argument, first, that it would be unjust to the railroads, as well as unconstitutional, to re-enact the law repealed in 1851, imposing tolls; and second, that it would divert from this State, and chief

second, that it would niver from this State, and chief they from the City of New-York, a large trade which they now both enjoy. So far as their first assertion is concerned we hardly think it necessary to dispute the points, for, to all impartial minds, not only the justice, but also the propriety of the recactment of that law

must be apparent.

The opposition lay more stress upon the question of diversion, and it is to this point that we desire to refer, giving reliable figures showing the cost of transporting preperty on the several lines running between the East and the West.

East and the West.

The four great competing railway lines for the carrying trace of the Western States are, it is well known,
the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Baltimore

and Ohio, and Pensylvania Central, and within a year or two the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has also

years, as appears by their annual reports.

Too or FLOUR OR WHEAT.

From Chicago to New-York by steamer on the Lake
Budslo, 1,00 miles, at 34 mile per tun per mile....

tun per mile. Hudson River, 150 miles, at 5 mills per tun per m

Buffalo, 1,000 miles, at 35 miles per tun per mile. Insurance on wheat and flour at \$50 per tun and 5 per cent to Buffalo. Relivoud from Buffalo to Albany, 300 miles, at 115 cts. per

Chicago to Grand Haven, Michigan, by steam, say 150 miles, and insurance. Relificed from Grand Haven to Portland, Maine, 1,025 miles, at 11 cents per tun per mile.

Cost from Chicago to Portland via Grand Trunk Railroad

per tun.

Chirago to Ogdensburgh, 1,300 miles, steam 5 miles....
Insurance on wheat or flour at \$30 per tun at 1 per cent

Insurance on wheat or flour at \$30 per tun at 1 per cent.
Toll Welland Canal per tun and through it.
Extra freight Welland Canal at 3\frac{1}{2} mills per tun per mile.

Raisread from Ogden-burgh to Boston, 400 miles, 13 cents

Cost from Chicago to Boston via Ogdensburgh, per tun. Toll on the Ogdensburgh Railroad, 118 miles, at 3 mills.

Practing a torat, -i-h calls alded, of Chicago to Montreal by steam, say 1,450 miles, at 35

mills per tun.
Welland Canal toll, 40c., extra freight through at, 10c...
Montreal to Portland, 292 miles, at 14 cents per tun.
Insurance on wheat or flour at \$30 per tun. 1 per cent...

Cost from Chicago to Portland by steamer to Montreal

and rall through
Chicago to Philadelphia by rail via Fort Wayne and Crestline is 83 miles, at 14 cents, is.
Toil Philadelphia to Philaburgh, 353 miles, at 3 milis.
Philadelphia to New York through Delaware and Raritan
Canal, say 120 miles.

tun per mile..... Hudson River, 150 miles, at 5 mills per tun per mile.....

TEN MERCHANDISE AT MILLS TOLL.

New York to Philadelphia via Delaware and Raritan Canal not less that of Crestline, Ohio, 549 miles at 1/2 cents 47 tun

Philadelphia to Crestline, Ohio, 549 miles at 1/2 cents 47 tun

P mile.
Toli Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at 3 mills P tun P mile.

New York to Albany—barge towed by steam.
Railroad to Buffalo 300 miles at 1) cents \$\tilde{P}\_1\tilde{tm}\$ P mile.
State toll \$\tilde{P}\_0\tilde{tm}\$ miles \$\tilde{P}\_1\tilde{tm}\$ P mile.
Buffalo to Cleveland steam, 150 miles, at 6 miles.
Railroad Cleveland to Crestline \$\tilde{T}\_0\tilde{T}\$ at 1) cents \$\tilde{P}\_1\tilde{tm}\$ and \$\tilde{P}\_0\tilde{T}\$.

In ascertaining which is the cheapest route, we

have to be governed by the actual cost. These tables and they cannot be controverted, show most conclu-sively that the railroads in this State can pay the tol

proposed and still have a very large margin in favor of their lines as compared with the route either north or south of this State.

It must be admitted by every intelligent legislator, who examines this question with an impartial and unbiased n ind, seeking the truth to aid him in discharging his duty to his constituents and to the State at large, that the future properties of the canal and the

large, that the future prosperity of the canal and the best interests of the whole State demands imperatively

THE CASE OF MR. ALSOP.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: A good deal has been said of late about the

presence of Mr. Alsop in this city, and of English and

French detectives reported to be in pursuit of him.

Many of our journals, and some of our officials, have

expressed opinions, of one sort or other, in reference to

The Herald alone pronounced it probable and justi-fiable. It acted the "judge and spy." It accused and

condemned Mr. Alsop, and proffered its service to

effect his betrayal. From the sheer ignorance it has

manifested in reference to this case, it would seem to

be inspired by some subordinate, who expects to be

well rewarded for thus promptly prostituting the paper

the reimposition of tolls upon railroads.

Total.....oil on flour 300 miles, at 3 mills per tun......

ALBANY, April 2, 1858.

BASTER.

In the general doing away, in this busy now world, with old-time ceremonies and customs, emewhat remarkable that for the preservation of the three most memorable festivals-Christmas, New Year

and Easter-we are indebted for the most part to the lively sympathies and quick memories of the little folk. Father may be buried in business cares and all the hurry of New-York commerce; Mother fretted past

recollection with the peculiar appoyances of New-York housekeeping; but to the children, Santa Claus and moral turpitude? New Year cakes and Easter oggs are ever present in

to overthrow a tyranny which, in the profligacy by which it was consolidated and in the evil influence i would the execution of the tyrant destroy the tyraney and in deciding it their own consciences and judgmen

otherwise revolution is impossible.

2. By the extradition treaty between this country and England, the two countries mutually engage to deliver the one to the other, on proper requisition, "offenders charged with having committed, within

by the supulation of the treaty with England, the criminality must be established, according to the law here, when England makes the demand; and, there being no overt act on the part of Mr. Alsop, there is no law in New-York under which the actual thing done by Mr. Alsop is indictable; that is, supposing him to have done anything whatever.

It will be seen from this how utterly ignorant of the

It will be seen from this how utterly ignorant of the hispest with which it so flippantly dealt was The But not alone that infamous sheet but other papers

about "assassination." "Assassination," in its odious sense, means killing by secret and dark means

overthrow a usurpation founded on assassinations multiplied by the thousand, but the same used by the usurper. Was the sword of Brutus the knife of an assassin? Was the arrow of William Tell the dagger assassin? Was the arrow of William Tell the dagger of a murderer? What necessity to multiply instances? The law, by which Napoleon holds his throne, is the law of assassination; and he who may be found more "cunning of fence" therein will be the victor. Had Orsini succeeded (and even failing it may be so yet) he, would be regarded as a greater deliverer than Harmodeus, or either of the Brutuses, or Tell, or even he who slew Nero, whose name I now forget.

Away then, with this cant about "assassination."

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 1, 1858.

Yesterday, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one of the inmates of the Sea-Side House (four miles west of the Rockaway Pavilion, fronting Jamaica Bay,) discovered an object in the water in front of the house, resembling a corpse. Information was immediately given to Mr. Johnson, one of the proprietors of the nouse, who, upon examination, found it to be the body of a man. Mr. J. procured assistance and brought the body ashere, and locked it in a store-house to await the action of the Coroner. The man appeared to have been about 30 years of age, had dark sandy whiskers and moustache, very high forehead, hands and face freckled; was about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built: had on a white knit under-shirt, white muslin shirt, dark cassimere pants, light calf-skin boots, nearly new black cravat; no coat, vest or hat. Had been in the water apparently but a short time. There is a deep gash over the left eye. It is a fresh wound, no doubt, as the blood oozed from it while the body was being removed from the water. The right eye looks defective, as though it was blind. There was not a particle of blood on any of the clothing. It appeared as if his coat and hat had been stained, and taken off by his ascailants and thrown away, to create a suspicion that he committed suicide. His pockets were not examined, and there is as vet no clue as to

who he is. A Coroner could not be procured within less than twenty miles. It was therefore concluded to have the inquest held by a Justice. The inquest was

in the fact that Petrarch, king among lovers, met the

"Oh! well-remembered day,
When on you bank she lay,
Meek in ner prida, and in her rigor unid:
The young and blooming flowers,
Felling in fragrant showers,
Shace on her cock, and an her become unfind."

more catholicity and more technicality. In style they are superior to Addison's best essays. In analysis of instrumental and vocal composition—of operatic de-tail.—they are not the work of a man who does justice to the country of Viotti, Paganini, Rossini, Rubini, Lablache, and all the great Italian catalogue. Beiter than attack or undervalue the only people who compose a cosmopolitan opera at present, and who gave the world the organ, piano, violin, church music and the lyrical drama, invite the performance of German operas. Let the works of Spohr, Weber, Marchner, &c., be heard on our boards by the best German singers. There is room enough in the world for all. We asked for Beethoven's Fidelio here until we got it. We should be happy to have every work by every clever fellow dead or alive, in Germany, played here, and see an end put to musical partisanship and fanat-

Mr. Dwight is one of the best writers in this country

as a literary man. We think his murical articles need

## THE LATEST NEWS

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE M. Y. TRIBUNE. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1858. There is no break in the Anti-Lecompton column so far, and the only Democrat who was inclined to favor a conference, which is the turning point, has abandoned his purpose.

A motion to adhere is within the rules, though it is not usually made after a first disagreement. This case being outside of ordinary legislation, justifies its application to bring the issue to a prompt conclusion and keep the House up to its position.

Comment is excited here by the fact that all the District appointees have been commissioned, and have entered on their duties, except Barton Key, Attorney, who is Mr. Pendleton's brother-in-law.

The Union has discovered a mare's nest in certain letters of Gov. Chase and the Republican members of the Legislature of Ohio, taking exception to the Crittenden substitute. The Union predicates its kope of a defection upon this; but that correspondence was received and considered before the vote of last Thursday, and the delegation determined to regulate their own affairs in their own way. The objections to various points in the substitute had been previously done away with. Its present form, together with the vote on the rejection of Lecompton in the House, has disembarrassed Republicans from all possibility of honest misconstruction.

The President yesterday signified his decided dissatisfaction with the course which The Union has pursued throughout the Kansas controversy, and censured it as responsible for the disintegration of

Heretofore he has never admitted The Union directly to be his organ, though he admitted that it was used for particular purposes. Now he signifies his intention to discard it even, indirectly.

The Supreme Court meets for the adjourned term of one mouth to-morrow. Several Judges are already here.

Gen. Persifer Smith has nearly completed the organization of the reënforcements to the Utah Expedition, which he will command. Gen. Harney is here cooperating. The arrangements are impeded by the delay of the Deficiency Bill in the House, the War Department being without an available

The Fort Snelling Committee meet to morrow morning to decide when the report shall be presented. The Committee will probably divide in

Mr. Benton is still confined to his bed, but is laboring earnestly on his abridgement of the Debates with a full sense of the besetting perils. He says that he has two years of other work blocked out in his mind which he would like to complete, but sees at present no prospect of it. His disease is pronounced to be cancer in the bowels, and mus

Mr. Plitts's friends expect to see him appointed Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

It has been ascertained, from an authentic source, that there has been no acceptance, either conditional or unconditional, of volunteers for Utah or other service under the bill now pending before Congress.

The current rumor that the President designs a recorstruction of the Cabinet is without foundation. The members composing it are known to be harmonious on the general policy of the Administration, and friendly in all their relations.

General Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Utah, as well as General Harney. The chief command of the Utah army will devolve on the former.

## From Albany.

ALBANY, April 1, 1858.

Ww. N. Gurney, confined in jail for counterfeiting American coin, made a desperate attempt to eacape last night. He was discovered after he had made quite a hole in the wall.

A boy, ten years of age, named Cullen, was instantly killed this afternoon, by a tombstone falling on his head and crushing it to atoms.

The report that the Anti-Lecomptonites had nominated John N. Wilder for Mayor is incorrect. No nomination has yet been agreed upon.

#### Lecompton at Battle Creek, Mich. BATTLE CREEK, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The citizens of Battle Creek who are opposed to the Lecempton Constitution are rejoicing over the defeat that measure sustained in the House of Representatives, and are now firing 100 guns.

## Fire at Cambridge, Mass.

Boston, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The store-house occupied by Little, Brown & Co.
or the storage of for the storage of stereotype plates, printed stock, etc., in Cambridge, was destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the plates were saved. Loss about \$40,000; covered by insurance.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal. MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, April 3, 1858.
The ice was shoved forward considerably sesterday, and the water still continues very high. This meming cloudy and warm; thermometer stands 44 above

# Navigation on Lake Erie.

Tolkno, Ohio, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The first propeller of the season arrived here last night from Buffale.

Weather	ReportsAPRIL 3.
1 By the Eastern, Western	u. Northern and Southern Lines-Office,

Places.	N.L	Ap. 3.	Wind.	Thr	Remarks
Quebec, C. E	- 1	A. M.	-		Clear.
Montreal, C. F.	56,30	A. M.	s.		Clear.
Charlottet'n, P.		A. M.			Cloudy.
Charlottet'n, P		P. M.			Clear.
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M.	8. W.		Foggy.
St. John, N. B.		P. M.	N. W.		Clear.
Helifax, N. S	***	P. M.			Clear.
Sackville, Me		A. M.	S. W.		Mild.
Sackville, Me		P. M.	-		Clear.
Eastport. Me		P. M. P. M.	N. W.	440	Clear. Clear.
Calais, Mo			N. W.		Clear.
Bangor, Me	AU 90	P M	N. W.		Calm.
Portland, Me	43.30	AL 3.	w.		Clear.
Boston		M.	8. W.		Clear.
Boston	0.000	P. M	E.		Clear.
Boston			N. E.		Clear.
New York	BERTARD SINGS STREET	P. M	S. W.		Clear.
New York	*** ***	P. M	E. N. E.		Clear.
biladelphia, Pa	39.51	P. M.	W.		Cold.
arliale, Pa		P. M.	**.		Clear.
larriaburg, Pa	***   00 10		N.E.	600	Cinar.
Saltimore, Md	39.17	M.	M. Ec.	1 00	[Ciret.
	REPOR	TS FOI	APRIL		
Boaton		A. M.	W.	480	Clear.
Souton		P. M.	E.		Cloudy.

#### Non-Artival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Mr., April 4, 1858-10p. m. There are as yet so signs of the steam ship Indian, now about due at this port with Liverpool advices of the 24th of March. She is expected to bring later and highly important intelligence from India, perhaps news of the fall of Lucknow.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

Stocks very heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 874;
Reading Railroad, 221; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 114; Penna. Railroad, 434.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1858. Although the Crittenden substitute was rushed over to the Senate with hot haste, when passed by the House, no such precipitation was manifested yesterday, when the latter body disagreed. In fact, it is more than half suspected that there was a design in keeping this action back, to allow the Administration another chance to play a last desperate card. And the reluctance which the sham Democracy exhibited in taking up the Minnesota bill, after that vote, showed, too, that there was some purpose to use it as a pack-horse for Kansas in the last resort, should the efforts at propitiation now being exerted upon Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House fail, as they doubtless will do. Judge Douglas compelled the Administration side to face the music, and the record proves that they voted solid for various motions to adjourn, and finally carried the point; but not, however, until he had succeeded in getting Minnesota before the Senate. Therefore, the Administration side are directly responsible for whatever delay may occur, as they are for what has already oc-curred, in the admission of that State. While Mr. Fitch and others professed to be friends of the bill, the only evidence of friendship exhibited was in as-sailing the zeal of Judge Douglas to get a vote, as an attempt to "dragoon" the Chamber; which he promptly met by claiming that it was his duty, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to in-sist that the undisputed rights of Minnesota should

no longer be postponed to the doubtful claims of Kansas under the Lecompton contrivance. In the course of the discussion upon the Crittenlen amendment, Mr. Pugh made an innocent ad mission, which is worthy of especial remark, as disclosing the real animus of the opposition urged by his political friends. He said, to emphasize his conviction of the popular sentiment in Kansas, that if the Ten Commandments were to be put to a vote under the provisions of that amendment, they would be rejected. This confession explains the secret and tells the whole story of their repugnance to test the question fairly, and illustrates partially the ex tent of their affected sincerity in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. That doctrine, according to the interpretation of these expounders, means nothing more than a packed Convention, directed and ing to play the game with stocked and marked cards, but not otherwise. If the Popular Sovereigns can be crushed out, then the doctrine is good; otherwise, it is bad. Mr. Pugh deserves gratitude for

wise, it is bad. Mr. Fugh deserves gratitude for his unconscious admission.

The present purpose of Mr. Stephens is to call up the Senate bill on Tuesday, but he will be governed by circumstances, which are hoped to affect its final fate, such as the presence of Mr. Caruthers and the remote possibility of a defection among the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. He and the Administration of the consequence of the consequence with the delusion. istration encourage themselves with the delusion that a parliamentary dodge affords the best and only prospect for a recantation, to be produced by the influence of power and patronage. They forget that the great response of the people will be heard before this expedient can be tried, and that no man can recede now, without being branded for all time with the ineffaceable stigma of treachery. No indication has been given justifying such suspicions, and the reproach which is involved by the suggested possibility, ought to recoil with damaging effect upon those who profess to believe that men of principle and integrity may be bought like sheep at the sham-

When the bill goes to the House, Mr. Montgomery will move to "adhere," and that motion will be followed by another from Mr. Stephens to "recede." The test will be made upon the latter "recede." The test will be made upon the latter proposition first, and the record will prove how fruitless have been, the endeavors to break the moral force of that proud and patriotic Opposition which thus far has nobly defied menaces and re-sisted temptations. That crisis passed, all fear of opear. Until then, a deep sense of excites some share of apprehendanger will disappear. Until the anxiety naturally sion, even without a good reason to justify doubt as

The Union is greatly exercised just now lest the Black Republicans" should take some fatal step, by which their future may be compromised, and with disinterested solicitude points out imaginary dangers to which they may be exposed in accepting the Crittenden substitute. It implores Mr. Giddings and others to retreat, since they cannot have estimated the sacrifices which must be involved by their present false position. These invocations are quite refreshing, and have made a wonderful im pression. A few crystal tears, such as were shed over the conversion of Dewart, would, however,

over the conversion of Dewart, would, however, contribute much to the effect. Why not invite the old "fanatic and hypocrite" to a state dinner or a court interview, and drivel him into concession?

As Minnesota has not been admitted into the Union, and the expectant Senators and Representatives have no privile as which the state of the contributions have no privile as which the state of the contributions have no privile as which the contributions have not been supported by the contributions and the contribution of the cont sublunary mortals, much curiosity is felt to know under what authority of law some of them venture to exercise the franking privilege. Mr. Rice can probably enlighten the Postmaster-General, who is probably enlighten the Postmaster-General, who is o much escupied with Lecompton as to have no leisure the small matters which are supposed to concern his particular department. If this practice is to be admitted, it may be found convenient get up a State to order, just for the comfort of superscribing incheate dignity on the back of one's private correspondence at the expense of Uncle

The returns of last week show a beggarly improvement in the receipts of the Treasury, which has quite elated the Secretary, notwithstanding his recent despondency. They came nearly up to a million, or something less than two-thirds of the or dinary expenditures, excluding the cost of the Utah Expedition and other extras. The actual bills for this current year will foot up between ninety and one hundred millions, whenever they are brought in. though, of course, many of the largest items will be carried to the debit of the next fiscal year, for the sake of appearances.

APPOINTMENTS - The following appointments have

APPOINTMENTS — The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate:

Consulz.—H. T. Romertze, N. Y., Galatza, Moidavis; J. R. Kooken, Penn., Trimidad de Cuba; C. C. Newkerck, N. Y., La Union, San Salvador; W. L. G. Smith, N. Y., Shanghae; J. T. Lanestig, N. Y., Arica, Peru; J. W. Gorham, Mass., Jerusalem; W. H. Morse, Mass., St. Jago, Cape de Verdes; C. Crowedi, Wils., St. Petersburg; S. Ward, N. Y., Bristol, Eng.; A. G. Catlin, Mass., Prince Edward's Island.

Surreyors of Customs.—J. K. Shay, Alexandria, Va.; G. Johnston, Fredericksburg, Va.; J. Bohannon, East River, Va.; R. H. Webb, Suñolà, Va.; P. S. Probasco, New Brimswick, N. J., W. Havens, Greenport, N. Y.; S. S. Nortou, Port Jefferson, N. Y.; G. W. Merchant, Dumfries, Va.

L. Sommers, Marshal for lows.

W. D. Roy, Collector at Vicksburg, Miss.
J. Hanna, Postmaster at Camden, N. J.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWRA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bullock Commander, from New-Orleans via Havana arrived last evening, after a very tempestuous passage. She left the latter place on the 30th ult. At Havan great preparations were being made to do homage to the heir apparent; it is said they would be celebrated with great splender. The United States steamship Fulton, Lietenant-Commanding J. J. Almy, left on the evening of the 29th, destination unknown. Business is still very dull. Stock of sugars, 118,000 boxes; prices maintained. Exchange-London, 111912 premium; New-York, parw! premium; New-Orleans, 2221 premium. Freights for United States more active; for Europe no change.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

At the present time, the Legislature has passed ninety-eight acts which have received the Governor's sanction, and there are now between two and three hundred bills in various stages of progress before the Senate and Assembly, with only nine working days remaining of the constitutional term of the session. With, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, the acts thus far passed are local or per-sonal. I believe the only appropriation bill yet passed is that making provision for public schools. To act intelligently or wisely on the bills now before the Legislature in nine days is, of course, out of the question. There are resolutions pending in both Houses to adjourn on the 15th inst.; but it is thought by many that the law-makers may hold

over and work a few days without pay, in order to dispose of the work before them. We had an interesting exhibition of filibustering in the Senate on Friday night last. The bill to repeal the "Half Dime" law of 1857 was the special order. The act sought to be repealed had been, according to statements of reputable mem-bers of the Senate, surreptitiously passed through the Legislature for the especial benefit of the Central Railroad. By the terms of the Act for the Consolidation that road can charge no more than two cents per mile fare, while the act of 1857 permits that corperation to charge a higher fare by a provision that there should be no division of a half dime in making change for fare, and that any person going aboard the cars without having previously purchased a ticket may be charged five cents additional fare. For instance, when the distance is three miles, the fare for which at the regular rates would be 6 cents, the conductor charges 10 cents, with, perhaps, 5 cents chased a ticket before coming aboard, thus practi-cally making the fare 5 cents per mile instead of two. For distances of six miles or any fraction, however small, over five miles, they charge 15 cents, eight miles 20 cents, &c. It is asserted that the profits to the road from extra fare charged under this

hill, are from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum.
Mr. SPINOLA, when the bill for repealing this law was taken up, moved its postponement, which, fail-ing, he commenced a general system of filibuster-ing, making frivolous motions, calling the yeas and nays, &c.—a system by which two or three men determined on mischief can keep four-fifths of the Senate at bay for an indefinite period. Mr. Spinola had on previous occasions worried out the Senate by his peculiar system of tactics, and the majority determined this time to test the question whether they or Mr. Spinola should rule the action of the or two the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has also entered the field.

Refore we give the figures showing the cost of transporting by these several lines, we could remark that there is a well understood law of nature which compels water to seek its lowest outlet, and there is a no less well defined law of commerce which forces trade to its cheapest outlet. So long as trade finds its way by present routes as cheap, or cheaper, than any other, it will continue in its present channels. The routes of trade, when more than one line is available, is simply a question of cost, and convenience and interest govern in the decision. In the calculations of actual cost of transporting on the lake and on the rail which follow, it will be proper to state, that that by lake is made up from the business of twelve propellers on the lake, during two seasons of navigation, which shows it to have been 3½ mills per tun per mile on long routes, and 6 mills on short; and the cost on the rail is that of the New-York Central Railroad for three years, as appears by their annual reports. body, by sitting it out. So they sent for feed and drink from Congress Hall, which was brought into one of the ante-rooms of the Senate, and with esting, drinking, joking getting "mellow," and calling Mr. Spinola to order, they passed the time till about 124 o'clock at night, when Mr. Wads worth suggested that they might pass the time more profitably if not agreeably, by discussing the merita of the bill, which on the whole, was regarded as not a bad idea. Accordingly, Messis, Laflin, Stow, Diven and others took up the cudgel in good earnest in favor of repeal; and just as the debate was becoming interesting Spin-ola "caved in," and at a quarter to 2 a. m., a motion of Mr. Noxon that the final vote on the bill be taken at 8 o'clock on Monday evening without debate, prevailed. If that vote shall be taken the bill will

be quite certain to pass the Senate.

A reporter was sent into the Senate to-day in response to a resolution of that body, by the State Engineer, to the effect that the Eric Canal may be opened as early as the 1st of May next, with six feet of water throughout its entire

the opening of canal navigation will probably be delayed till that time.

A concurrent resolution passed the Senate that the Legislature concur with the Canal Board in the proposed reduction of canal tolls. The following are the resolutions of the Canal Board.

Recoluted (if the Legislature concur). That the resolutions of the Canal Board.

Resolved (if the Legislature concur). That the rates of toll on the following articles of property transported upon the camals of the State be reduced as follows, if the Canal Beard shall find it expedient to do so to protect the revenues of the Canals, to with 

Additional by Telegraph |

SENATE—REPORTS.

By Mr. Darling—Favorably, to authorize the state Engineer and Surveyor to call on railroads for xita reports, when in his judgment the interests of bastate reports, when in his judgment the interests of bastate reports, when in his judgment the interests of bastate require the same.

The State require the same.

By Mr. Ames, favorably—To allow the Orient Dock Company to build offsets.

By Mr. Noxon—Relative to bale hay, and hay Mr. HALSTED-To amend the Charter of the

By Mr. Halsted—To amend the Charter of the City of New-York, so as to pay the Aldermen and Councilmen \$4 per day for services.

The Senate took up the special order, being a bill to impose tells on railroads.

Mr. Wadsworth having made an elaborate speech with the results the Committee reported progress.

against the measure, the Committee reported progress and the subject was made the special order for Tuesday next at 7 j o'clock.

The bill providing for the opening of certain streets in the late City of Williamsburgh was ordered to a third reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brandreth moved the following, which was

All Diagnostics and opted:

Whereas, Various applications have been made to the Legislature, based upon the assertion that great defects exist, and great improvements are practicable, in the Health Department and asnitary laws of the City of New York; therefore,

Resolved. That a Committee consisting of the Sciators from the City of New York be appointed, to make an examination of the Health Department of the City of New York, and report the same to this Legislature; and also, if any, and what legislation is requisite and necessary to increase the efficiency of such department.

Mr. Lovelland moved the following, which lies

Mr. Lovelland moved the following, which lies over:

Resolved (if the Assembly concur). That the Canal Commissioners be requested to direct that no other labor than that which is necessary for the preservation of the Canals of the State, shall be done thoreupon by any persons in the employ of the State, upon the first cay of the week, commonly called Sunday.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the bill relative to grants of lend under water in the City of New-York was made a special order for Tuesday next:

On motion of Mr. Ames, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer be requested to report the eariest day at which is feet of water can be secured through the entire length of the Oswego Canal, and what legislation (if any) is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Ames called up the Assembly resolution providing for three copies of the Civil List to each member of the Legislature, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. S. w., the question of calling a Constitutional Conventio. was made a special order for Monday.

On motion of Mr. Slow the following were adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York be

On motion of Mr. Slow. the following adopted:

Resolved. That the Health Officer of the Port of New York be requested to inform the Senate as to the practicability of ventiliating vessels undergoing quarantine, by mechanical mean, either with or without discharging cargoes; also whether modern discoveries in chemistry indicate any methods of disinfecting ships which are not practiced at the Quarantine under his charge, and if so, what they are, and if any appropriation is necessary to test their efficacy.

On motion it was

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That twenty copies of the Colonial History be furnished to the Governor, and a like number to the Lieutenant Governor. Adjourned until 18 a. m., Monday.

A bill for the equalization of the State tax was in-

A bill for the equalization of the State tax was introduced, and referred to a special Committee.

A floed of bills were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among them—
The Brooklyn Ferry bill.
The Harlem Railroad Amendment bill.
The Buffalo, Lake Huron, and Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroads bills.
For the use of sleeping cars on railroads.
For the Brooklyn Hights Park.
The Ninth Avenue Railroad bill.
To incorporate the American School Mines.
The Baxter Monument bill.
To prevent fraudulent assignments.
To provide special terms for the Second District Superme Court.

eme Court.
To amend the assessment laws.

tilious, and as it were, stereotyped "horror of assas-Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Special Committee, to invostigate the charges made against the Warden eination!" The question, tien, as to the protection due to Mr.

of the Auburn State Prison and the Inspectors for mismanagement. The reported charges are entirely The bill to exempt the property of the Church Foundation Fund Society from taxation was killed. The bill to incorporate the Continental Railroad,

First: Was not Mr. Alsop's act purely a political one? and is he not entitled to the protection of the laws and flag of the United States as a political refualso killed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the militis of

realy between the United States and England?

And thirdly : Is the attempt to rid France and the world of an imperial villain, cutthroat and traitor, assassination" in the sense in which it involves

1. Mr. Alsop is a man whose life, talents and fortuna have been devoted to the assertion of human rights and human liberties-the liberty of all men, no matter of what caste or creed or clime or country. Personally he suffered no wrong at the hands of Napoleon. He had nothing to avenge. Neither, indeed, had Orsini. They were both influenced solely by a desire exercises over nations and men, has had no equal in modern times. The sole question with them was, were alone to direct them. No manever yet attempted a revolution without having the certainty before him of killing men, of shedding much blood, high and ignoble, ray, of shedding innocent blood. If, in the present instance, five thousand men, instead of five, made the attempt and began with the Emperor—if they slaughtered him, his wife, his household and his preterian guard, and were afterward defeated and fied, the word are they were not political rathresse? Who

who would say they were not political refugees? Who would dare deny them shelter?
There are those who cant about a "state of war."
And when was there a "state of war at the timerevolutions began? The absence of a "state of war." And when was there a "state of war at the time revolutions began? The absence of a "state of war" is actually presupposed by revolution. But, were it otherwise, is not France in a "state of war?" When has there been an end put to the "state of war" in augurated by three thousand murders in Paris by the December assassin? Is it a "state of war" when that assassin, despite his largesses, cannot go from the Tulleries to the theater or the halls of legislation without being preceded, accompanied and followed by your RINDERD CHOSEN STIES, completely disguised, and secretly armed, to protect the "Emperor of the people's choice?" Is it a "state of war" in which no man dare speak openly of this crowned jailer in any but the language of adulation? He is at war with Law, Order, Justice, Humanity, Religion, and Man. His life is the forfeit of his crimes; and only when it is taken will there be peace. If to take it there must be conspiracy, it is his work. He has destroyed all other means even of remonstrating against his rule. To kill him is as justifiable as to kill a tiger that had your child in his claws. He has so ordained at that by that act revolution must be inaugurated—otherwise tevolution is inweasthle. it that by that act revolution must be inaugurated-

"offenders charged with having committed, within
"the jurisdiction of the requiring party, the crimes of
"nourder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson,
"tobbery and forgery." It is quite clear that Mr.
Alsop is not charged with having committed, "within
the jurisdiction" of England, any of these offenses, or
any offense which by possibility could range within
them, or be considered a cognate crime.

The charge against him is simply conspiracy; and
it is not of the order any more than of the category of
the offenses specified in the treaty.

The treaty with France also binds the contracting parties to deliver up, one to the other, persons found in the
territories or dominions of the one who are "accused
"of having committed, within the jurisdiction of the
"other, murder, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, a'"tempts to murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embez-

"of having committed, within the intrisdiction of the "other, murder, particide, infanticide, poisoning, a''tempts to murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embez'zlement," so that, even if the requisition were made by France, she could pot maintain her claim under the treaty: First, because his offense, if offense it be, is not within the terms of the treaty; and secondly, because, even if it were, the offense was not committed "within the jurisdiction" of France.

But further still: The act of Congress, passed August 12, 1848, provides that the offender, whose extradition is claimed, shall be brought before a Judge or United States Commissioner, "to the end that the 'evidence of his criminality may be heard and con"sidered;" and it is only when the criminality is established to the satisfaction of such Judge, and he certifies that fact, that the Secretary of State can order

his extradition.

By the stipulation of the treaty with England, the

But not alone that infamous sheet but other papers and persons have countenanced the preposterous idea that the French police would attempt to abduct forcibly a man under the protection of our laws! It is not to be suppesed for a moment that even the unscrupulous caitiff, who now assumes, and thereby defames, the name of France, would venture upon so high-handed a measure. There may, however, be found persons daring enough to attempt it without any authority or direction, as there have been found persons daring enough to attempt it without any authority or direction, as there have been found persons dastard enough to conceive it. If there should, and that the refugee be here, I trust he will blow their brains out, as he would be perfectly justified in doing. He is now under the protection of the law, if at all here; and no cept under the authority of that law, and he is amena le only to its ministers. But if he should not sum-arily deal with his abductors, others will be found in

forget.
Away, then, with this cant about "assassination."
Let us hear no more of it until one imperial assassin
meets his deserts. He would not die as befits him
if he died by any other means.
Yours, with respect,
A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.

which I have not learned. P. S .- The man's name is Mr. Pollackov.

held by Thos. Pearsail, esq., to-day, the particulars of

to the very vilest purposes.

Other journals and men (among the latter the Police FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Speer of Bergen on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who was found drowned in the Hackensack River, wear the Eric Reillroad Bridge. Decessed was about 45 years of age, five feet eight inches high, was dressed in light tweed pants, black doth cost and vest, and a red comforter about the neck. The body was not fully identified, but from some papers on his person it is suspected to be that of a butcher named Pheloy, reading in Hewark. Commissioners], who, no doubt, recoil from the atrocity meditated by The Herald, are careful to couple with the expression of their individual opinion, a punc-

Alsop in this country, must be considered in the aspect,

reaty between the United States and France, or of the

vivid articipation: and (with all reverence be it speken) we firmly believe that the stocking to be hung up, the cakes to be baked, and the eggs to be dyed have more to do with the perpetuation of these anniversaries than "grown-up" veneration for the events they commemorate.

Of all festival seasons, the present one of Easter is most replete with associations dear to the heart of al Christendem. Every denomination, we believe, paper some respect to the season of our blessed Lord's Passion; but, in the nature of the ceremonials, the Bomas Catholics are enabled to celebrate it with the most impressive solemnity. To this day they make much of Easter, but in the early history of the Church, its colebration was carried to excess, nothing being left unof the Christian faith. In the Cathedral at Durham, for instance, the statue of the Virgin was made to open at the breast by means of linked fastenings, and within was an image of our Savior "marvelously finely gils," which was exhibited to the multitude on every Good

In some churches sepulchres were erected near the altar, representing the tomb in which the body of Carist was laid, the scenes described in the New Tee tament appertaining to the burial and resurrection being minutely enacted by the officiating pricets and altar boye. There are some curious memorials of old Easter customs still in existence in a register book belonging to a very old English cathedral. Among other entries of the same nature, there is one: " Item. For xiii. tapers unto the lyght about the sep-And two others, which give a touch of the ludicrous to the practical part of the paraphernalia of thee hely shows, run thus:

"Item. Hell made of timber, and tron work thereto; with Devils the number of thirteen.

"Item. Four pair of Angels" wings for four Angels, made of timber, and well painted.

"Item. Longeth (belonging) to the four Angels, four Perukes." These "lyghts about the sepulcre" were of the first importance, and constituted the most brilliant feature of the Easter spectacle. The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey weighed three hundred pounds. Some were wound about rods in a

spiral form, and others were built up of wax till they reached almost to the roof, where they were lighted by a "fine convenience." These waxen enormities were, of course, very costly, and special contributions for the purpose were levied upon the congregations. As theaters, then, were not, religious dramas were frequently got up in the churches during Easter, the monks constituting the dramatis persona; and an quite universal practice among the clergy was the preaching of a "Fabula Paschalis, or Easter Tale."

This was a discouse on well-known Scriptural events,

made purposely as amusing as possible, and administered after the severities of Lent, as sugar-plums are avished after correction by a fond parent. These Easter tales would scarcely be tolerated by the good taste of the present generation, even if open to no stronger objection; but we are told that in those days they were received with "peals of Easter laugh-ter." These Fathers of the church, fearful lost the long-continued fasting and mortification should repel their flocks from religion, deemed it wise to set an example of returning cheerfulness by making fun for them even from the pulpit, and to this end they did not scra-

ple to introduce the most sacred personages. The maids and matrons had also their own share is the merry-making of Easter-tide; then the fairs were held, and, arrayed in their best gowns, and smart with flying knots of gay ribbons, they, with sweethearts, and husbands, and children, sallied forth to speud a holiday of delighted wonder amid all the Punch and

Judy bustle of Greenwich fairs. But their most lucrative Easter frolic co the custom of "Lifting." This was performed on Racter Tuesday by the women, who, in Amazonian equade, pursued every luckless man who ventured out of doors. Once caught, they placed him in a chair, and, having lifted him three times above their heads, feloni-ously robbed him of a kiss apiece, and, "adding insult to injury," forced him to pay for it all. As an early example of the enforcement of women's rights, there is record of a payment exacted from an English monarch, who, being surprised by some ladies of the roya conschold, not forgetful of their Ess

'lifted," kissed, and fined according to law. This lifting or heaving was, of course, a vulgar type fication of the Resurrection

A revival of out-door sports took place at Raster, the weather then becoming favorable to an indulgence in and is said to have been played during service in the Catholic churches on the Continent, by the priests the organ and choristers keeping time. Dancing, stool ball and trap-and-ball were also popular amusements at this season, and were entered into with great hilarity even by "citizens of renown."

The children, too-Heaven bless them !- revoled in their colored eggs, hot cross-buns and holiday from school. Eggs and holiday have they pertinaciously fought for, and preserved unto themselves; but, alast for the Good Friday buns, except in one or two candyshop windows, where they are epitaphed coaspicuously and lie in state—net buns, but relies of a by-gone age -they are as if they had never been. The streetmusic of "one-a-penny, two-a-penny, het cross-buns," which saluted the ears of the rising generation at the early dawn of the Good Fridays in years agone, died with the voices that then so lustily cried them.

And now, for the gratification of our little friends who

are not already provided with Pace eggs, we will tell how to color and to ornament them to heart's delight. First, put the egg in hot water for a few misutes; take it out, and with the sharpened point of a tallow candle write a name, if you please, or make any fanci-

ful marks; then boil the egg a good while in water which has been prepared with cochineal, log-wood or other dye-woods. The spots which the tallow has touched will not take the dye, and they will be white on the colored surface of the egg. If you have no dye-wood at hand, the coat of a red onion wrapped about the egg while boiling will give it a beautiful brown; and even bits of calico of strong, bright will answer. Those which used to be covered with gold-leaf, to be distributed among the members of the cyal household in London, must have been grand to belo'd. The tallow candle will do very well for pace eggs designed for immediate use—which means, of course, immediate destruction; but those "to keep," your older brother or your good uncle will ornament beautifully with a pen-knife, after they have been dyed. We have seen all sorts of animals and pretty landscapes scraped carefully on the egg-shell; and for sweethearts, funny little fat Cupids and their love-knots, and bosses and-arrows, are appropriate.

one of the most popular and oldest of the many su-perstitions connected with this holy season is, that on Easter Day the Sun dances as he rises. As allesion to it is plainly made in the oft-quoted stanza of Suck ling's wedding ballad:

"Her feet beneath her petitional Like little mice stole in and out, As if they feared the light; Azd, oh' she democs such a way, No Non upon on Easter Day is half so fine a sight!" And an association, dear to the poetical world, line